

# Chapter 10

## Restrictions

Although the Political Reform Act is primarily a disclosure law, there are several important restrictions and prohibitions on receiving contributions and spending campaign funds. This chapter reviews these restrictions and prohibitions, as well as some that are contained in laws other than the Political Reform Act.

In addition, while the receipt of campaign contributions generally will not create a conflict of interest for an elected officeholder in the performance of his or her elected duties, contributions may be the source of a conflict of interest for officeholders or candidates who are also appointed to boards or commissions. The section on “Disqualification and Campaign Contributions” covers this area of the law.

**Also review Chapter 1 for information about contribution and expenditure limits, as well as other Proposition 34-related restrictions imposed on state candidates.**

### Restrictions on Contributions

#### Laundered Funds

If a contribution of \$100 or more is received from a single source in a calendar year, the source must be identified on the committee’s Form 460. If a contribution is received through an intermediary, both the intermediary and the true source of the contribution must be identified. If the information for both the true source and the intermediary are not provided, this is considered laundering, a serious violation of the Political Reform Act. Any laundered contributions must be paid to the Secretary of State for deposit in the state general fund.

**(Example)** *Barry owns a music store and supports Julie’s campaign for Assembly. Since Barry was going to be out of town when Julie was holding a fundraiser, he asked an employee of his to attend on*

*behalf of the store. The employee attended the fundraiser using a personal check to pay \$100. Upon his return, Barry reimbursed the employee the \$100. At the time the employee made the contribution to the campaign, he informed them that Barry’s music store was the true source of the funds. Julie’s campaign report must itemize both Barry’s store and the employee. The name of Barry’s store and its address, along with the employee’s name, address, occupation, and employer are reported.*

*Barry’s employee attended another fundraiser for Julie, but this time Barry wrote a company check to the campaign, which the employee used to attend the fundraiser. In this case, Julie’s campaign report must only report Barry’s store as the source of the contribution; the employee is not an intermediary.*

#### Cash

The committee may not accept a cash contribution of \$100 or more. Such a contribution may be returned to the contributor prior to the end of the reporting period, provided the cash was not previously deposited or spent. A cash contribution that is inadvertently deposited into the campaign bank account must be refunded within 72 hours of receipt, except a cash contribution of \$1,000 or more from a single source made during the late contribution reporting period (the last 16 days before the election) must be returned to the contributor within 48 hours of receipt.

#### Anonymous

Anonymous contributions of \$100 or more are prohibited. If the committee receives a cash contribution of \$100 or more from an unknown source, it must be sent to the Secretary of State for deposit in the state’s General Fund.

### Candidate Loans

A state candidate may not have personal loans to his or her campaign of more than \$100,000 outstanding at any one time, including loans obtained by the candidate from a commercial lending institution which the candidate lends to his or her committee. “Campaign” includes both the primary and general, or special and special runoff, elections.

**Example** *Bernard Ernest, a State Senate candidate, loans his campaign \$50,000 before the primary election. Just before the general election, Bernard wants to loan his committee some more funds. Since the committee has not paid down on the original \$50,000 loan, Bernard may loan no more than \$50,000 to his committee.*

### Commingling

Campaign funds may not be commingled with an individual’s personal funds and may not be used for personal expenses. Campaign funds must be kept in an account separate from any account which contains personal funds.

### Money Orders/Cashier’s Checks/Traveler’s Cheques

All monetary contributions of \$100 or more must be made by written instrument (such as a check) containing the name of the donor and drawn from the account of the donor or the intermediary. Contributions of \$100 or more made by money order, cashier’s check, or traveler’s cheque are prohibited and must be returned to the contributor, or, if made anonymously, sent to the Secretary of State for deposit in the state’s general fund.

### Legal Name

Contributions must be made in the name by which the contributor is identified for legal purposes.

### Delivered in State Office Buildings

A contribution may not be received, or delivered to another person, personally or through an agent, in the State Capitol or any other state office building for which the State of California pays the majority of the rent.

This prohibition does not apply to contributions received or delivered in a legislative district office or through the mail.

### From Foreign Nationals, National Banks, and National Corporations

Committees may not receive contributions from foreign nationals, national banks, or national corporations. The Federal Election Campaign Act (2 U.S.C. Section 441b) prohibits contributions from national banks and national corporations (corporations established by an Act of Congress) in connection with any local, state, or federal election to political office. For further information, the Federal Election Commission may be contacted at (800) 424-9530 ([www.fec.gov](http://www.fec.gov)).

### From State Lobbyists

State lobbyists may not contribute to a state officeholder or candidate’s campaign if the lobbyist is registered to lobby the agency of the elected officer or the agency to which the candidate is seeking election. The lobbyist also may not contribute to a local committee controlled by a state candidate.

**Example** *Richard receives an invitation to attend a political fundraiser from an individual running for Insurance Commissioner. Richard is a lobbyist registered to lobby the State Legislature, the Secretary of State, and the Governor. Although Richard may not make a contribution to anyone who holds or is a candidate for the Assembly, Senate, Secretary of State, or Governor, he may make a contribution to the candidate for Insurance Commissioner.*

### Misuse of Public Resources

The Political Reform Act prohibits public financing of campaigns, except for elections in charter cities and counties.

In addition, laws outside the Act prohibit the use of public resources, such as office equipment, staff time, etc., for campaign or personal purposes. (Gov. Code Section 8314; Penal Code Section 426.)

Government Code Section 54964 prohibits an officer, employee or consultant of a local agency from expending or authorizing the expenditure of any local agency funds to support or oppose a ballot measure or a candidate.

For further information on laws outside the Act, contact the Attorney General's office at (800) 952-5225 or your district attorney.

### Soliciting Contributions from Public Employees

Government Code Section 3205 prohibits a local candidate from knowingly, directly or indirectly, soliciting a political contribution from any employees of his or her agency or from a person on an employment list of that agency. There is an exception for solicitations that are made to a significant segment of the public. For further information, contact the Attorney General's office at (800) 952-5225 or your district attorney.

### Use of Campaign Funds and Surplus Campaign Funds

To ensure that campaign funds are not used for personal benefit, the expenditure of campaign funds must be reasonably related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. An expenditure must be directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose if it confers a substantial personal benefit on the candidate or elected officer, or member of their household, or any individual authorized to approve campaign expenditures.

See Chapter 1 for information on the permissible uses of funds held in legal defense and officeholder committees.

**Example** *Kathi Sonenfeld for Assembly Committee buys pizzas for its volunteers every Thursday when a group gathers to stuff envelopes for the campaign. This is allowed, since there is a **reasonably related political purpose** for this expenditure.*

*Kathi has decided to enter a Master's degree program at her local college. While the program may enhance her qualifications as a candidate, she may not use campaign funds for this purpose; a Master's degree would confer a personal benefit to her that is not considered directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose.*

After an election, a successful candidate may use left over campaign funds for officeholder expenses or for a future election. **Campaign funds held by officeholders who leave office or by defeated candidates are subject to the "surplus funds" restrictions discussed below.** Equipment and other non-cash assets held by a candidate or committee may not be used for personal purposes.

**Example** *Following the election, unsuccessful candidate Robin Welles decides to give the committee's computer to his son. Because the computer was purchased with campaign funds, Welles must purchase the computer from the committee, at fair market value, in order to do this.*

### Election Night Celebrations

Costs associated with election night celebrations or similar campaign events may be paid by the committee.

### Attorneys' Fees

Generally, attorneys' fees and other costs related to administrative, civil, or criminal

litigation may not be paid with campaign funds. However, there are exceptions. Some expenses that may be paid with campaign funds include:

- Action to halt defamation;
- Defense of an action to halt defamation;
- Defense of an action for violation of state or local campaign, disclosure, or election laws;
- Litigation to secure a place on the ballot or challenge the wording of the ballot pamphlet;
- Contested election;
- Election recount; and
- Compliance expenses (for example, completing campaign disclosure reports).

A state candidate or officeholder who is subject to civil, criminal or administrative proceedings arising directly out of an election campaign, the electoral process or the performance of the officer's governmental activities, also may establish a separate controlled committee to defray attorney fees and other legal costs. (See Chapter 1.)

### Reimbursements

If a bank account is required (see Chapter 5), the candidate must deposit personal funds in the campaign bank account and make expenditures from that account instead of spending personal funds for the campaign and later seeking reimbursement from campaign funds. However, any other individual may make expenses from personal funds and be reimbursed, as long as the expenses are incurred for political, legislative, or governmental purposes and repayment is made within 45 days. In addition, an officeholder may use personal funds and be reimbursed for "officeholder" expenses. (See Chapter 6 for specific reporting rules and deadlines for reimbursements.)

**Example** *The candidate's spouse buys a roll of stamps for the campaign at the post office using a personal check. In addition, he frequently buys bagels for the morning shift of volunteer workers. After providing the treasurer with a receipt for the stamps and bagels, the treasurer may reimburse the spouse for his expenses.*

### Automobile Expenses

#### Lease or Purchase

When making payments associated with leasing, purchasing, or operating a vehicle, such as insurance, maintenance, and repairs, the campaign committee must be the lessee or hold title to the vehicle. Additional titleholders may not be the candidate, officeholder, treasurer, or any other person who may approve campaign expenditures, or a member of any such person's immediate family (spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children). Additional lessees may not be the candidate, officeholder, treasurer, or a member of any of these persons' immediate family.

#### Reimbursed Automobile Expenses

An officeholder, candidate, or immediate family member, committee staff, and staff of an elected officer's governmental agency may be reimbursed by the committee for use of a personal vehicle if the use is directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. Documentation should be kept which includes the trip's purpose and mileage in a manner approved by the Internal Revenue Service for deducting mileage expenses. The rate for reimbursement may not exceed that allowed under Internal Revenue Code Section 162. For more details, the Internal Revenue Service may be contacted at (800) 829-1040 ([www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov)).



## Clothing

Clothing is a personal expense. The committee may NOT pay for a candidate's business or casual clothing. Specialty clothing, such as formal wear worn by an officeholder or candidate, may be purchased with campaign funds if the use of such clothing is directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose.

**Example** *A candidate has been asked to attend a formal event honoring the Governor. Since he does not own a tuxedo, he may rent one with campaign funds.*

## Contributions to Other Candidates and Committees

Campaign funds may be used to make contributions to other candidates and committees, subject to applicable contribution limits.

## Donations

Campaign funds may be used to make donations or loans to bona fide charitable, educational, civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, non-profit organizations. The donation or loan must be reasonably related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. In addition, the donation may not personally benefit the officeholder, candidate, committee treasurer, or any individual with authority to approve the expenditures of campaign funds, or any such person's immediate family member (spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children).

**Examples** *A controlled committee wants to contribute to a homeless shelter. However, since the candidate's husband draws a salary from the shelter and it is determined that a substantial part of the proceeds would benefit him, this expenditure by the committee is not allowed.*

*A fundraiser is held to raise funds for a veteran's memorial at the local civic center.*

*The committee is permitted to contribute because the payment has a political, legislative, or governmental purpose.*

## Equipment and Appliances

Campaign funds may be used to buy, lease, or refurbish equipment or appliances, but only if their use is directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. As with restrictions on vehicles, the committee must hold title, or be the lessee, on the equipment; no individual may be listed as owner or lessee.

**Example** *When the printer breaks down, the treasurer goes out and buys a new one. While shopping, the treasurer finds a great buy on a big screen TV. While the printer is a permissible expense, since it will be used to communicate with the voters, the television does not serve a **directly-related** political, legislative, or governmental purpose and, therefore, may not be paid for with campaign funds.*

## Food

A campaign may pay for a meal when the expenditure is \$200 or less as long as the expense is **reasonably** related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. However, if the aggregate cost of the meal is more than \$200, the expense must be **directly** related to one of these purposes.

**Example** *An officeholder attends a dinner sponsored by the police department to honor a local good Samaritan. Since the expenditure is directly related to a governmental purpose, the campaign may pay for her attendance, even though the total cost is over \$200.*

## Fines, Penalties, Judgments, and Settlements

Only the following fines, penalties, judgments, and settlements may be paid with campaign funds:

- Parking citations received while performing political, legislative, or governmental activities.
- Fines assessed in relation to situations in which the use of campaign funds to pay for an attorney is allowed (discussed above).
- Fines imposed for late filing of campaign statements and Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700).

**Example** *Your treasurer was two days late in filing the committee's first preelection statement, and the Secretary of State has fined the committee \$20. The committee may pay the fine with campaign funds.*

### Gifts

Unless **directly** related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose, personal gifts may not be paid for from campaign funds. However, as long as no one individual receives a total of \$250 or more in a calendar year, gifts to campaign employees or workers are permitted because they are considered directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. If the campaign pays for a gift to a member of the immediate family (spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children) of a campaign employee or worker, it should be considered a gift to the employee or worker when calculating whether the \$250 per person limit has been met.

### Health-Related Expenses

A committee may pay for health care benefits for its employees or independent contractors. However, no other health-related expenses may be paid with campaign funds; a committee may not pay for the candidate's health club dues, special dietary foods, or medical check-ups.

### Independent Expenditures

Candidates are prohibited from using campaign funds to make independent expenditures to support or oppose other candidates, or to make contributions to other committees for the purpose of making independent expenditures to support or oppose other candidates.

### Loans

Campaign funds may be loaned to other political committees. (Loans to state candidate committees are subject to limits. Transfers from a local candidate's committee to his or her state committee must be attributed to the original contributors. See Chapter 1.) In addition, campaign funds may be used to make loans to bona fide charitable, educational, civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, non-profit organizations. However, the loan may not personally benefit the officeholder, candidate, committee treasurer, or any individual with authority to approve the expenditure of campaign funds, or any such person's immediate family member. The loan must be reasonably related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. Campaign funds may not be loaned to an individual or to an entity other than those described above.

### Professional Services

When the committee reasonably requires the services of professionals, such as an accountant or attorney, their fees may be paid with campaign funds. (See below for restrictions on salary and compensation paid to a candidate or officeholder.)

### Real Property

The committee may not purchase real property. It may, however, lease property for up to one year, as long as its use is directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose. Neither the candidate or officeholder, committee treasurer, any individual with authority to

approve the committee's expenditures, or an immediate family member of any of these persons may be a lessee or sublessor, or hold legal title to the leased property.

### Refunding Contributions

The return of contributions to contributors is permitted. However, contributions, other than loans, made by a state candidate to his or her campaign may not be returned.

### Returning Contributions Lacking Contributor Information

When a contribution of \$100 or more in a calendar year is received from a single contributor, the committee must report the contributor's name and address, and, if the contributor is an individual, his or her occupation and employer. If the committee does not have this information in its records within 60 days of receipt, the contribution must be returned. (See Chapter 2.)

### Salary and Compensation

The candidate or officeholder, or any individual authorized to approve the committee's expenditures, may not receive a salary or other compensation from the committee for the performance of political, legislative, or governmental activities. The committee may pay for professional services such as an accountant, however, even if the accountant has authority to sign committee checks.

**Example** *Paula Greene, a member of Senator Howard's staff, also is the treasurer of the Senator's campaign committee. Ms. Greene does all recordkeeping for the committee and completes the committee's campaign reports. She also has authority to approve committee expenditures. Campaign funds may be used to pay Ms. Greene for services she provides as committee treasurer. Funds may not be used to supplement or pay her government salary.*

### Security Systems

A candidate may use campaign funds to purchase an electronic security system. To do so, the candidate must have received threats to his or her physical safety because of his or her status as a candidate or elected official and the incidents must be verified by an appropriate law enforcement agency. No more than \$5,000 may be spent and a report to the FPPC is required.

### Tickets for Entertainment and Sporting Events

The committee may purchase entertainment and sporting event tickets for use by the candidate or officeholder, or officer, director, employee, or staff of the committee, as long as attendance is **directly** related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose.

**Example** *Candidates for the 81<sup>st</sup> Assembly District have been offered the chance to speak during half-time at the local college football game. Campaign funds may be used to purchase tickets for the candidates and committee staff to attend, but only because they will be speaking.*

### Tickets to Political Fundraisers

A committee may purchase tickets to political fundraisers (subject to any applicable contribution limits) for the candidate or officeholder, or officer, director, employee, or staff of the committee.

### Travel

A committee that pays for travel or accommodations for the candidate or officeholder, any individual with authority to approve the committee's expenditures, or employees or staff of the committee must comply with the standards set by Internal Revenue Code Sections 162 and 274 (deduction of travel expenses for tax purposes). The Internal Revenue Service

may be contacted at (800) 829-1040 or [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) for more information.


### Airline Mileage Programs

Some airlines have mileage programs that allow individuals to earn free tickets or other awards. These mileage credits and awards belong to the individual traveler, not the committee. The committee is not required to report either the receipt of the mileage credit awards or the redemption of the credits.

### Surplus Funds

There are restrictions on how campaign funds held by an elected officeholder or candidate may be spent once the funds become “surplus.” Surplus funds may not be used for a future election. See Chapter 1 for information about using surplus funds for a future election before they become surplus.

Campaign funds held by an officeholder become surplus when the officeholder leaves the office for which the funds were raised, or at the end of the semi-annual reporting period following his or her defeat, whichever occurs last. Campaign funds held by a nonincumbent defeated candidate or a candidate who withdraws from an election become surplus at the end of the semi-annual reporting period following the election. (The end of the semi-annual reporting period is June 30 for elections held during the first six months of the calendar year, and December 31 for elections held during the last six months of the calendar year.) If a candidate or officeholder dies, campaign funds held by the candidate or officeholder become surplus on the earlier of either June 30 or December 31 following his or her death.

 **Quick TIP** Campaign funds may become “surplus” and their use restricted prior to the deadlines established for termination. (See Chapter 9.)

### Surplus funds may only be spent in the following manner:

- Payment of outstanding campaign debts or officeholder expenses;
- Refunds to contributors;
- Donation to a bona fide charitable, educational, civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, non-profit organization, provided no substantial part of the proceeds will have a material financial effect on the candidate, on any member of the candidate's immediate family (spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children), or the campaign treasurer;
- Contributions to a political party committee, so long as the funds are not used to make contributions in support of or opposition to a candidate for elective office. (The funds must be used for the committee's overhead expenses.);
- Contributions to support or oppose any candidate for federal office, any candidate for elective office in a state other than California, or any ballot measure;
- Payment for professional services or attorneys' fees for litigation which arises out of campaign or election activities; or
- Payment for an electronic security system. Contact the FPPC for information about specific requirements that must be met.

### Answering Your Questions

- Q. *I am a candidate for a legislative office. It appears that I won't have any problem winning my seat. I would like to return some of my contributions to my contributors. May I do this?*
- A. You may return to each contributor (other than yourself) up to the total amount they contributed any time during the campaign.



- Q. *I am a candidate running for statewide office. I make long-distance campaign phone calls on my home phone. How may I pay for them?*
- A. When the bill arrives, calculate the portion that is campaign-related. Have the committee write a check for that portion directly to the phone company; do not pay the bill out of personal funds and get reimbursed.
- Q. *Very often, I need to get a babysitter for those evenings that I am out campaigning. May I use campaign funds to pay a babysitter?*
- A. You may use campaign funds to pay a babysitter, but only up to \$200 per event.
- Q. *As a candidate, I will be using my personal car to get around during the campaign. Is mileage considered a reportable contribution if I do not want to be reimbursed?*
- A. No. Incidental use of your personal car for campaign purposes is not considered a contribution and is not reportable.
- Q. *May I use campaign funds to have an additional telephone line put in my home?*
- A. Yes, as long as the additional phone line is used for campaign purposes only. If, after the campaign, you choose to retain the additional phone line for personal purposes, you must pay the campaign what it would cost to install an additional line at that time.
- Q. *Is it permissible use campaign funds to pay an independent contractor (e.g., the campaign consultant) additional money if I win my election?*
- A. Yes, under the Act you use campaign funds to pay a contractor for fees that are part of the written contract.
- Q. *May I give bonuses to my campaign workers?*

- A. Yes, but in most cases, the bonuses would be considered gifts and would be limited to \$250 per calendar year.

### Disqualification and Campaign Contributions

Generally, campaign contributions received in connection with an elective office cannot serve as the basis for disqualifying the official from voting on a matter affecting the contributor. However, if the official holds an **appointed** position and receives contributions for an elective office, he or she may be subject to the provisions of Government Code Section 84308 which:

- Prohibits soliciting, directing, or receiving campaign contributions in excess of \$250 from parties, participants, or their agents during proceedings regarding licenses, permits, or other entitlements for use, or for 90 days after the decision.
- Requires disclosure of all such campaign contributions and also requires an official's disqualification from making decisions in certain proceedings in which the official is acting in an appointed position if more than \$250 in campaign contributions has been received from a party or participant within 12 months preceding the decision.

### Who Is Covered?

Generally, appointed board members, commissioners, or individuals who head state or local government agencies and who make decisions in proceedings involving licenses, permits, or other entitlements for use are subject to Section 84308. Common positions include:

- Planning Commissioners
- Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) members
- Members of redevelopment agencies which are not entirely comprised of elected members of the same agency

- Transportation Authority members
- Air Quality Management District members
- Waste Management Authority members
- California Coastal Commissioners

**Example** *Sarah Fisher is a candidate for the State Senate. She also is an appointed member of her city's planning commission. Christopher Bradley has a permit request pending before the planning commission. Under Section 84308, Sarah is prohibited from soliciting or receiving any contribution of more than \$250 from Christopher or Christopher's agent.*

*Sarah Fisher was elected to the State Senate and resigned her position on the planning commission. Since she is now serving solely in an elected position, she is **not** required to disqualify herself from making decisions in the State Senate by virtue of receiving contributions of more than \$250 from any person.*

### Exempted Agencies

Section 84308 does **not** apply to the following agencies:

- Judicial branch
- Legislature
- Board of Equalization (Gov. Code Section 15626 applies)
- Constitutional officers
- Local agencies whose members are elected by the voters (e.g., board of supervisors, city council, or school board)
- Committees of an agency that are comprised solely of elected members of the same agency (e.g., city council members who serve on the city's budget and finance committee)
- Elected members of an agency, all of whom also serve as the governing body of another agency (i.e., city council members

who also serve on the city's redevelopment agency board)

Section 84308 specifically prohibits officers from soliciting, accepting, or directing campaign contributions of more than \$250 from any party, participant, or agent of a party or participant while a proceeding is pending before the officer's agency and for 90 days following the decision. This prohibition applies even when the contribution is for another candidate.

**Example** *Sunny Shine, a planning commissioner, serves as the treasurer for Councilmember Claude E. Sky's campaign. Sunny may not solicit, accept, or direct a campaign contribution of more than \$250 for Claude's campaign from a party, participant, or agent whose proceeding is pending before the planning commission.*

The FPPC's fact sheet entitled "Campaign Contributions May Cause Conflicts for Appointees and Commissioners" may be consulted for further information concerning Section 84308.

### Authority

The following Government Code sections and Title 2 regulations provide authority for the preceding information in this chapter:

### Government Code Sections

82025	<i>Expenditure.</i>
82044	<i>Payment.</i>
84300	<i>Cash and In-Kind Contributions; Cash Expenditures.</i>
84301	<i>Contributions Made Under Legal Name.</i>
84302	<i>Contributions by Intermediary or Agent.</i>
84304	<i>Anonymous Contributions.</i>
84307	<i>Commingling with Personal Funds.</i>
84308	<i>Contributions to Officers; Disqualification.</i>

84309	<i>Transmittal of Campaign Contributions in State Office Buildings.</i>	18438.7	<i>Prohibitions and Disqualification Under Government Code Section 84308.</i>
85201	<i>Campaign Bank Account.</i>	18438.8	<i>Disclosure Under Government Code Section 84308.</i>
85501	<i>Prohibition on Independent Expenditures by Candidate Controlled Committees.</i>	18439	<i>Definition of “Personally Deliver.”</i>
85700	<i>Donor Information Requirements; Return of Contributions.</i>	18526	<i>Reimbursement of Expenditures.</i>
85701	<i>Disgorgement of Laundered Contributions.</i>	18570	<i>Return of Contributions with Insufficient Donor Information.</i>
85702	<i>Contributions from Lobbyists.</i>	18572	<i>Lobbyist Contributions – Making a Contribution Defined.</i>
85704	<i>Prohibition on Earmarking.</i>	18960	<i>Direct Personal Benefit Defined.</i>
89510	<i>Acceptable Contributions.</i>	18951	<i>Surplus Funds.</i>
89511	<i>Campaign Funds Held by Candidates and Committees.</i>	18961	<i>Incidental Use.</i>
89511.5	<i>Use of Personal Funds for Incumbent Elected Officers.</i>		
89512	<i>Expenditures Associated with Seeking or Holding Office.</i>		
89513	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Specific Activities.</i>		
89514	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Attorney’s Fees.</i>		
89515	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Donations and Loans.</i>		
89516	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Vehicle Expenses.</i>		
89517	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Real Property, Appliances or Equipment.</i>		
89517.5	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Security System.</i>		
89518	<i>Use of Campaign Funds for Compensation.</i>		
89519	<i>Use of Surplus Campaign Funds.</i>		

## **Title 2 Regulations**

18432.5	<i>Intermediary.</i>
18438.1	<i>Officers and Agencies Under Government Code Section 84308.</i>
18438.5	<i>Aggregated Contributions Under Government Code Section 84308.</i>
18438.6	<i>Solicitation, Direction, and Receipt of Contributions Under Government Code Section 84308.</i>